

**The Henry G. Frampton Collection
of Florida *Liguus***

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Through the kindness of Mrs. Henry G. Frampton, the Museum of Comparative Zoology has received the very large collection of Florida *Liguus* which was made by her late husband mainly during the years between 1930 and 1935. The value of this collection is that about half of the 16,000 specimens composing it are from habitats in South Florida which have been destroyed with the loss forever of many highly localized color forms. Most of these lost color forms came from hammocks on the Lower Florida Keys and the coastal ridge from Pompano-Fort Lauderdale south to Homestead.

The Key West Hammock was probably destroyed well over one hundred years ago and since that time there has been a continuous destruction of the native flora and fauna. According to Mr. Richard Deckert, a Miami naturalist, all of the beach hammocks on Lower Matecumbe Key were destroyed by the hurricane of 1935 and the large Middle and Upper Hammocks have since disappeared by bulldozing and building operations. This is also true for Upper Matecumbe Key as well as all of the Lower Keys other than Key Largo. Even on Key Largo *Liguus* distribution is erratic as much of the original forest was cut down many years ago for lime groves according to an old resident. These groves were later abandoned, new growth replaced the groves but the *Liguus* failed to return.

An early map in our possession of the Pinecrest area made by Joseph Farnum in 1929 indicated many hammocks which had been burned over. This was shortly after the Tamiami Trail (US 41) had been completed. Prior to the building of the Tamiami Trail no *Liguus* had ever been collected in the central Everglades. On Long Pine Key in the lower Everglades *Liguus* had been collected only a comparatively short time before. Both of these areas are now a part of the Everglades National Park. Here the *Liguus* are well protected though fire is still the greatest danger.

A few detailed maps of the Lower Keys, Long Pine Key and the Pinecrest area have been published by H. A. Pilsbry 1946, Land Mollusca of North America, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Monographs No. 3, Vol. II, pt. 1.